Fayette was privy to the design, for it turns out that several sentinels were not on duty on the Monday night. We some time since hinted to the public that M. de la Fayette's visits to the queen had of late been frequent, and that many persons suspecting him of having been gained over to the royal party through her persuasions. Certain it is, that the people of Paris entertained this suspicion, for no sooner was the king's escape known, than M. de la Fayette and Monsieur Cazales were seized, and held in confinement, until a deputation from the national assembly rescued them.

The duke d'Aumont was likewise stopped by the mob, and the cloaths torn off his back. The people were conducting him to the Place de Greve, with an intention of hanging him *a la lanterne*, but he was fortunately rescued by the national guard, and conducted to the guard house, though not without some resistance, for the people refused to give him up. He had been on duty the preceding evening, and it is suspected he favoured the royal escape. He was demanded to be tried by a court-martial.

The marquis de Nesle, one of the officers of the king's body guard, has been likewise arrested, as was also M. de Montmorin, one of the king's ministers.

The escape was certainly made through one of the private doors of the palace; it is believed through a passage leading from the pavillion in which the queen slept, and from which there is a private communication to the garden. This avenue had no sentry placed over it. It is said, that the royal family got their carriages at the Pont Royal, a short distance from the palace. It is further believed that several officers of the king's former body guard attended at the escape, and that some of them followed the royal carriages at a little distance dressed in liveries; for about fifty persons immediately in the confidence of their majesties are missing, and several have left the capital within the last fortnight. But the escape was most secretly contrived and as admirably executed as human wisdom could have suggested, for relays of horses were stationed on the road all the way to French Flanders, in order to facilitate the journey. It is suspected that M. de Bouille, who commands in French Flanders assisted the escape through the garrison towns under his authority.

The news of the escape became generally known throughout Paris about nine in the morning, which, as it may be supposed, created great confusion; the national guards were immediately ordered under arms, and double sentries were posted at all the gates in the town, with orders to prevent any person from passing or repassing, and the alarm bell was rung; couriers were likewise dispatched by the municipality to different parts of the country with the news, and desiring the citizens to be on their guard whom they suffered to pass through their towns. Many faces wore a countenance of surprise, several carried visible marks of terror, and a general dismay prevailed among the democrates. The mob, ever ready to exercise the uncontroled rights of men, made a mock parade of the king's arms in the market places, and, dashing them and the figure of a crown on the ground, they trampled upon them, crying out,—"since the king has abandoned what he owed to his high situation, let us trample upon the ensigns of royalty!"

The king had on the preceding day written a letter with his own hand, addressed to M. de la Porte, one of the ministers of state. This letter contains the reasons which induced his majesty and the royal family to make their escape, and is to the following purport:—

"The king declares to the citizens of the empire, that as long as he could entertain any hopes of seeing good order re-established by means of his residing near the national assembly, he had made every personal sacrifice; but finding that the subversion of royalty, the triumph of anarchy, and, in short, the impunity of the most atrocious crimes, was the only recompense he was likely to receive, he had thought it his duty to make these circumstances known to the nation at large, and to expose to it the conduct of the existing government. That he had therefore fled from the capital, as his presence could no longer contribute to the public happiness.

"His majesty then refers to the principal vice of the new constitution, and the many bitter pangs he has suffered since the revolution. He declares that the organization of the different branches of government is contrary to his opinion, and has been made against his will; but he particularly complains of the clubs that have been established throughout the kingdom, and which have had a considerable influence on the proceedings of the legislature.

"His majesty then refers to the most remarkable circumstances which have attended the revolution; particularly the 14th of July, and the 6th of October, 1789, when the king was dragged from his palace of Versailles. He reproaches the national assembly with having deprived him of his liberty, as well as having taken from him every prerogative belonging to the crown: and concludes with observing, that he was dissatisfied throughout with the proceedings of the assembly, and he PROTESTS AGAINST EVERY ACT WHICH HE HAS BEEN FORCED TO SIGN DURING HIS CAPTIVITY.

"In the postscript, his majesty forbids his ministers to sign his name to any act, until they shall receive his authority to do so."

The last account is as follows——

"They reached Varennes, a small town near Clermont, about 150 miles from Paris, when the king was there recognized by the postillion, who said to him, "*Mon Roi, je vous connois, mais je ne vous trahirai pas.*" —"I know you, my king, but I will not betray you." An effusion of generous prejudice which must as much melt the heart of a good man as it may displease the judgment of a wise man!

"But the postmaster, who overheard this address, less full of monarchic prejudice, and more solicitous for the tranquillity of his country, adopted a different conduct. He refrained, with great dexterity and presence of mind, from betraying his knowledge of the rank of the royal traveliers; but he charged his postillion with a letter to the municipality of Clermont, communicating to them that important intelligence.

"At Clermont they were met by M. de Bouille, in consequence of previous concert with that officer, who was at the head of two battalions of troops of the line, whom he had marched from Metz to cover the remainder of the retreat.—The municipality ordered the national guard to seize on the persons of the royal family. M. de Bouille ordered his soldiers to defend their king, and to fire on those whom he called a rebellious mob. But the troops, though probably selected from a supposition of their peculiar devotion to the royal cause, refused obedience, laid down their arms, and assisted the national guard in making prisoners of their commander and their king!

"The municipal officers declared that they did not arrest Louis XVI. as *king of France*, but as a *traitor* flying to an army of rebels against the constitution he had sworn to maintain.

"The populace are said to have put a crown of flowers on the head of the dauphin, as a symbol of the deposition of his captive father.

"Orders were immediately issued for the assemblage of a large body of the national guards to escort the royal family, with M. de Bouille, to Paris. That officer was loaded with irons.

"These events took place on the afternoon of Wednesday the 22d."

From a Portland paper of August 8.

Arrived since our last, captain Alexander Motley, in 18 days from St. Eustatia—July 15 he saw a number of bales of tobacco, two of which he picked up. They were marked S. W. C. and contained 12 large rolls each—he also at the same time took up a studdle-sail boom.

By captain Motley we learn, that the opening of Port Louis had been prorogued till the first day of November next, with the same advantages as had been previously agreed upon with regard to the sorts of provisions and other objects mentioned by the assembly in May, 1790. The king's commissioners authorise also in Courland-bay, till the said first day of November, the same importation as in Port Louis, and they have determined that the exportation of sugar and cotton shall be permitted, till the sum of six hundred thousand livres shall be completed; notice whereof shall be given one month before hand by printed advertisements. All masters of vessels who shall come into Courland-bay, shall be obliged to repair to the general custom-house in Port Louis, both to enter and clear their vessels, and to leave at the same a manifest, either of their inward or outward cargo—upon which they shall get their clearance.

Aug. 24. Accounts in letters received by the packet inform, that the empress has concluded a peace with the Porte—That great commotions had taken place in Spain, in which some lives were lost.

Thursday last the French and Spanish ministers, together with several other distinguished personages, dined with the president of the United States, and in the evening there was a display of fire works exhibited nearly opposite the president's house, by some citizens, in compliment to the company.

East-India intelligence received by the latest arrival from Europe, is to the 29th January last.

A letter from lord Cornwallis, of the 28th December, details his future plan of operations—the state of the army, the magazines and military stores, he observes, is such as to give him great satisfaction.

A letter from general Abercrombie, of December 22, to lord Cornwallis, informs him of the capture of Cannanore, and of Firicackabad, the capital of Tippoo on that coast, by colonel Hartley.—These successes, he adds, have completely cleared the Malabar coast.—The last accounts from general Meadows left him in pursuit of Tippoo near Trichinopoly. Some indirect overtures of a treaty had been received by him from Tippoo's minister. The fort and garrison of Daraporam having been taken by the enemy, Tippoo's engagement with captain Evans, the commander, were scrupulously adhered to on the part of the conqueror.

A letter of 28th January informs, that lord Cornwallis, having taken the command of the army, expects to begin his march for the Mysore country in a few days.

A late Boston paper informs, that on the representations of the municipalities and others to the king of France, against the decree granting to the free people of colour in the islands, the same privileges which the whites enjoy, he had refused to sign it, and had sent it back to the assembly—and that in consequence of this refusal, it had not become a law.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, June 28.

"At present every thing is uncertain about peace or war: nothing can be mentioned with certainty. The flight of the king of France, and his being taken again at Charleville, we cannot conjecture what may be the consequence. The treaty at Sziltova is, moreover, broken off, so every thing is in confusion; and it looks dark over all Europe!"

Extract of a letter from London, July 6.

"From the present political state of Europe, 'tis difficult to form any opinion what turn affairs may take; though the more general one is in favour of peace. The late attempt of the king of France to quit the kingdom, had it succeeded, would, in all probability, have embroiled it in all the horrors of a civil war; but as he was prevented, the only consequence likely to ensue, are the deposing of him and crowning the dauphin, during whose minority the kingdom will be governed by a regency."

Extract of a letter from London, July 1.

"The attempt of the king and queen of France to get to Flanders, and their detection and bringing back to Paris, will make much noise with you. My letters from Paris, by last post, say thus:—"The instant he was gone, all parties among the patriots, though divided in many points before, became instantly united. Tranquillity was never more perfect: property never better secured: personal liberty never in less danger; and, I firmly believe, the event is greatly and eminently fortunate. As to business, I fear the decrees of the national assembly forbid our getting tobacco from England. At present, tobacco has got up to 45 livres, besides the duty of 25 livres. It would come cheaper from London, however, we sell to a good profit. This must surely affect the tobacco trade to London from America, and make it very imprudent to send tobacco fit for the French market to this country; and therefore hint this for your government, and those of your friends, to whom you may choose to communicate it."

SHEPHERD's-TOWN, *August* 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the mouth of Wheeling, (about 100 *miles by water from Pittsburg) to his friend in this town, dated July* 27, 1791.

"There seems an entire calm with the Indians, they having done no damage of any account since the fourth of July, when they killed and wounded ten out of twelve in one canoe, coming up the Ohio—seven that were wounded and two that were not, all got off by crossing the river under a constant fire from the Indians—they scalped the three that could not get away, but the wounded are all likely to recover. A few nights past, two Indians came to the mouth of Indian Wheeling—it had rained, and the weeds were very high and wet, one of them flashed and the other snapped at the sentry, who immediately went a few steps and fired towards them, though he could not see them, it being dark and the weeds high—they walked unconcerned, (as appeared by their tracks) and went up a hill where the ground was so hard that they could not be followed—a few days after, several cattle were found dead and wounded, which I suspect must have been done by these fellows.

"I expect there are at Fort Washington about 1000 men, the rest are scattered from Fort Franklin, (140 miles up the Allegany) to Fort Washington, about 600 miles below, but much the greater number are at Fort Pitt, except Fort Washington. The Virginia battalion is the strongest, though I believe there are upwards of forty deserted from it."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman at Wheeling of the same date.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you of our present situation—we have been kept in a fort all this season—the Indians have made us the butt of their resentment—a few days past they killed a family, within a mile of my house, plundered all that was valuable, and made their escape—they have committed several murders this spring, attacked every block-house on our frontiers, and either killed or wounded almost every officer we have sent out—Lieutenant Enos and lieutenant Buskirk, killed—Ensign Biggs's arm broke—several valuable soldiers killed and wounded—they seem a little easy at present—they took a pettiauger a few days past, that was coming up with dispatches; but whether they got the packet or not, we cannot tell, as it was thrown overboard.

"The plan of the present campaign is not yet known; but generally thought to build a range of forts betwen the Ohio and the Lake—the slowness of our troops in marching, I think will keep the Indians embodied so long that they will be forced to separate for want of provisions, and defeat themselves."

Another letter from Wheeling, dated the 24*th ult.* says, "Five weeks ago, one of our neighbours, who lived about a mile from me, moved home in the evening—next morning, as they were at breakfast, the Indians fell upon them, killed old Mrs. Gotley, and her son, about 21 years of age, and scalped them—took two boys, one about eight years old, and carried them about a mile, when they stripped the youngest of them and killed him; the other they took with them, a smart boy about thirteen years old—I was there when the body of the one killed was brought in, and a dismal sight it was."

WINCHESTER, *August* 13.

We can assert, from unquestionable authority, that the report of M'Gillivray having quitted the Creeks, on account of their hostile disposition towards the United States, is void of foundation.

The latest intelligence from Kentucky sets forth, that colonel Wilkinson, with about twelve hundred volunteers, marched against the savages of the Wabash on the 24th of last month.

The worm, described in the eastern papers which proved so fatal to the grass, has been felt with equal severity in this and the neighbouring counties. This calamity, together with an amazing drought which has been experienced, has rendered the crops of hay lighter than ever were remembered in this neighbourhood: the latter has been peculiarly unfavourable to the vegetable species in general—the corn, for want of the gentle dews of Heaven, seems parched within the husk, and presents a prospect of a very melancholy nature, especially to the industrious poor, who chiefly depend on this article for their support.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 1.

Samuel Chase, Esq; is chosen chief judge of the general court of this state, in the room of Thomas Johnson, Esq; appointed an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States.